

FOR JULY OF SUPREME COURT. HON. GEORGE SHAWWOOD, OF PHILA. The Weekly Intelligencer for the month of July, about this period, we offered to send you the WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER, during the political campaign, to any address for the sum of FIFTY CENTS. The result was that we had about a thousand new names on our list within two weeks, many of whom became permanent subscribers.

We now make a similar offer. THE WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER will be sent singly, or to clubs, to any address, from Wednesday, July 3d, until Wednesday, October 31st inclusive, for the merely nominal sum of FIFTY CENTS. This puts within the reach of all one of the best and most widely known Democratic newspapers in the country. Let each of our readers make an effort to extend our circulation. By so doing they will help forward the good cause. A little effort on the part of each will accomplish much in the aggregate.

To you who are just now reading this we make a personal appeal. See your neighbors and make up a list of names of those who live, or are more subscribers in an hour or so. Can we rely upon you to do that much for us? We assure you that our numerous exchanges will greatly oblige us by making an editorial note of the above.

Address of the Democratic State Committee. DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE ROOMS, CLEARFIELD ST., AUGUST 13, 1867.

To the People of Pennsylvania: The Democratic organization, devoted to the maintenance of the principles of liberty, of its duty to them, and to the Republic; proud of its years, its triumphs and its heroism in the past, and remembering that in the face of persecution, of all kinds of wrongs, of contempt and of scorn, it has increased; again presents to you its candidate for your suffrage.

The Republican party has controlled the government of this State, and we recede it to you, because: In the sacred name of Union, it has perpetrated a crime.

In the name of the blood of the people, it has given us a false and a false government. It has violated the principles of the Constitution, and only yielded obedience to the laws of the party.

The people have denied the attribute of sovereignty; the military supports the civil power; general revenue governs elected by the people, and a despotic reigns in its stead.

Congress assumes the right to say that the negro is a citizen in Pennsylvania, and denies to the right to regulate our own affairs.

The negro is, by law, made the equal of the white man in all public offices and in the courts. The negro is, by law, made the equal of the white man in all public offices and in the courts.

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The Position of Pennsylvania Republicans on Negro Suffrage.

The leaders of the Republican party in Pennsylvania have at last thrown off the mask, and taken their position openly in favor of the negro. They have made a public declaration of their policy, making negroes in the State voters and placing them on a perfect equality with the whites. The Harrisburg Telegraph is the central organ of the Republican party in this State, and when it speaks for the party, its utterances must be regarded as authoritative.

In last Saturday's issue it had a leading editorial on the question of negro suffrage which closed with the following remarkably clear statement of the position of the Republican party in this State on that question: "The opinion of thinking men, of statesmen and philosophers, is that doing wrong is the subject of securing the passage of a general law of Congress, regulating the franchise question in the several States. Congress fixes the status of citizenship—the period at which a native born arrives at the rights of citizenship—the period for naturalization—Congress, unquestionably, is the proper power for defining the rights of the citizen in the several States. Congress, in order to promote harmony of action in political contests, which are practiced by the States on this subject, should at its next session act upon the question of the franchise, and by adjusting this vexed question throughout the nation; by doing justice to the country in periods of peace, and in time of war. We show that the franchise is a right which belongs to the lives in the defense of the Government."

The House of Congress last spring, Mr. Sumner introduced a bill in the Senate providing for the adjustment of the franchise question in the several States. It is not clear whether that Congress, which it meets next November, will pass an act in relation to the franchise question in the several States, and establishing throughout the nation the right of American citizenship, without any restriction on account of complexion. This will be a most potent and important measure. In several, the Republicans hesitate to raise the issue in the coming campaign. It is not clear whether, if defeated, State by State, must not all the old and radical prejudices of the South be revived, and the States be left to their own devices, by local action, which is slow, tedious, and uncertain. The effect is to prevent and impede. A general law will cut the Gordian knot and settle the issue finally.

There is no uncertain sound in that language. It is a voice speaking ex cathedra, and with all the sanctions of the highest authority in the Republic. It is the voice of the Pennsylvania State to determine who shall vote for State and municipal officers within her limits is denied, and a fragmentary Rump Congress is urged to pass a general and sweeping enactment enfranchising all the negroes in this commonwealth. That is so far from being a measure of justice, that it is a measure of injustice. It is a measure of injustice, and it is a measure of injustice. It is a measure of injustice, and it is a measure of injustice.

The people have denied the attribute of sovereignty; the military supports the civil power; general revenue governs elected by the people, and a despotic reigns in its stead. Congress assumes the right to say that the negro is a citizen in Pennsylvania, and denies to the right to regulate our own affairs. The negro is, by law, made the equal of the white man in all public offices and in the courts. The negro is, by law, made the equal of the white man in all public offices and in the courts.

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Extraordinary Revelations.

We print to-day a document of the most extraordinary and startling character. It is in the shape of a communication from Charles A. Dunham, (more widely known as Sanford Connor) to the President of the United States. It is a statement of the truth, there are certain leading Radical members of Congress who deserve the rope as richly as any blood-stained murderer that ever mounted a scaffold.

Dunham, as is well known, has for some months been lying in jail in Washington City, under conviction for a crime of a heinous and atrocious nature. He was charged with the murder of Lincoln. He was a good while ago sentenced to the Penitentiary at Albany, New York, and transferred to the establishment at Leavenworth, where he was confined. The communication comes out in the extraordinary manner we publish. Holt, Stanton, Butler, Ashley, and other conspirators who have been plotting the impeachment and removal of President Johnson, have managed to keep Dunham in the Washington jail, in order to prevent his going to the penitentiary. His genius in fabricating testimony and procuring false witnesses.

This attempt is one of the boldest and basest recorded in the annals of crime. Under pretence that Dunham could render assistance to the government in the trial of John H. Surratt, these conspirators procured a suspension of the law for his transfer to the penitentiary. They offered him with the promise of a pardon as the reward of his new crime, they induced him to fabricate testimony connecting Andrew Johnson with the Booth and Payne conspiracy, and to procure witnesses who would swear to his manufactured testimony before the Congressional committee. In order that Dunham might come forth charged with the crime of which he had been convicted and be himself a competent witness, these diabolical conspirators had the unparalleled hardihood to recommend him to the President for a pardon, alleging in his behalf that "the government was not to be benefited by his removal."

If the President had fallen into this Radical pitfall and granted a pardon to Dunham, that worthy associate and confidant of Stanton and Holt would have emerged from his prison only to go before the Congressional Committee with a false and a false testimony. But endeavor to blacken and forever ruin the character of the distinguished personage to whose clemency he would have owed his freedom. But the President did not fall into the trap, and Dunham, finding that Ashley & Co. had made promises which they could not perform, turned round and exposed the whole plot.

It will not do for the "great imbecile" Ashley and his aiders and abettors Holt to say that Dunham, being a convicted perjurer, is not worthy of belief. They have endeavored to make a man who has been convicted of perjury a "valuable informant." They have borne testimony to the "value and importance of his services" to the government even while he lay in prison under sentence for perjury. Having voluntarily endorsed him as a trustworthy witness against others, they have made him a witness against themselves, and on his testimony alone they would stand convicted before the world of the dark and daring crime of suborning perjured testimony, to effect the impeachment of the President. But the case does not rest on Dunham's testimony alone. The charges against them are corroborated by Ashley's written notes to Dunham, and by Butler's resolution in the House at the adjourned session of Congress, and by facts and circumstances within the knowledge of the public in general.

In view of the developments making every day, we are not surprised that the world is shocked at the unparal- leled corruption, the infamous and un- blushing recalcitancy of the more active leaders of the Republican party, and we would appeal to all honest and decent men who may still adhere to it. Is it not high time, we put the question calmly and seriously, is it not high time for every man who respects the honor and respect, and a proper appreciation of his duties as a citizen, to cut loose from a political organization which is led and controlled by such men as Stanton, Ashley, Butler & Co? What say you, readers?

More than a week ago we called the attention of our county officials to the fact that a demand was being made upon the different counties of the State for an extra sum of money, about equal to the amount of the tax on the unpaid tax of 1866 and 1867. We desired to know what sum had been thus assessed on Lancaster county. As yet we have heard nothing from them.

The following table shows the amount of tax assessed by the Revenue Board in 1865 upon three counties (the only ones yet heard from upon the subject) for the year 1865, and the additional amounts assessed in 1866 for the years 1865-7:

Table with 3 columns: County, Regular Tax, Additional Tax. York: \$1,828 25, \$463 25. Berks: \$1,828 25, \$463 25. Westmoreland: \$1,828 25, \$463 25.

Here, it will be perceived, the extra assessment is not only a considerable larger than the original assessment, and the aggregate extra for the three counties is fully three-fourths as large as the original tax assessment. From this it is evident that the extra tax assessment for the whole State will nearly equal the original tax assessment, and thus double the tax upon the people. The Harrisburg Patriot and Union says very truthfully and forcibly:

The worst feature of this extraordinary and unauthorized increase of taxation, comes in the fact that the extra tax for 1865 was not made during that year, and now the whole of it, together with a similar burden for 1867, falls upon the people during the present year—rendering it impossible for them to pay the tax upon the spot. For instance, Berks county will have her regular tax of \$7,724 for this year to pay, and in addition \$1,828 for Westmoreland is in a similar condition, with a regular tax of \$3,536 and extra for 1865-7 of \$1,828. This is outrageous, and the various county authorities should send word to our people to withhold their contributions and refuse to pay.

Shall Corruption and Bribery be Encouraged?

How to insure the election of the best men as rulers is the great political problem. The strong argument against monarchies is that by hereditary descent weak and wicked men are likely to fill the throne. The advocates of a republican form of government have always based their claims to the throne on the idea that the people would see to it that the best men were chosen to fill public positions. We boast that ours is the noblest republic that ever existed, and there was a time when we could safely challenge the scrutiny of the world. In the earlier and purer days of our country, the people were so patriotic and so virtuous, that the noblest could aspire to office. The time was when no party in this country would have dared to put forward such a man as now figure most conspicuously in our public affairs. Once our people were so proudly sensitive of the public honor, that no party could be sustained which did not openly denounce and discard as unworthy any corrupt or dishonest official. How completely has all that been changed; what a sad contrast is at present presented?

We not only find our National and State Legislatures filled by men whose names to make merchandise of their offices, but it has come to pass that the rank of a bribe is set at a very high value. The last Legislature of this State was not only bought up by Cameron, but a majority of the Radical members formed what is known in their thievish jargon as "the ring," and no act of corruption or other bill of like character could be passed without the aid of the "ring" for its support. This ring of rascals demanded toll of every party that approached the Capitol, and it was well understood, that unless their demands were met, no legislation could be had. They made bribery the rule, whereas, under some of the Legislatures which they had heretofore corrupted, it had been only the exception. It would be a very sad and wretched creature would be at once repudiated by the people of any republic; that they would either not dare to return to their homes at all, or that they would at least hide themselves in conscious disgrace from the eyes of an outraged citizenry. It is that which is the case with the members of the present Legislature. In many districts throughout this State the Republican party is renouncing these same corrupt and mercenary wretches, and not a few of them will be returned to continue the thieving practices by which they disgraced the State last winter.

To relieve the people of Pennsylvania will show a proper sense of indignation at this open attempt to endorse and make respectable the grossest wholesale bribery and corruption. We do not believe the great heart of public virtue has grown so feeble as to refuse to respond to an appeal to its sense of honor. If our public institutions are worth preserving, if we would not see them sink into utter ruin, with the slime of universal corruption covering all that was once so pure and fair, we must raise ourselves from our lethargy and go forth to do battle for our right. Let us become free American citizens. By the result of the election this fall, the people of Pennsylvania will be judged. Shall it be said that they are so debased as to ignore the crimes of those who have disgraced this good old Commonwealth? Shall we have a name reproach and byword among honest men everywhere? It is for the people to say, for you reader as much as for any other man, whether the open and shameless corruption of the last Legislature shall be endorsed at the coming election.

Death of Ex-Governor Porter. Ex-Governor David R. Porter died at his residence in Harrisburg on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, at the age of 70 years. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and his life was a life of public usefulness and high character. He was a member of the State Senate, and served as Governor of the State from 1848 to 1852. He was a man of high integrity and high ability, and his death is a great loss to the State.

Our Debt. During the past two months the great bulk of the income tax for the year has been collected, and yet the debt has only been diminished four million three hundred thousand dollars since the last statement. It is a decided decrease in the revenue, and a considerable deficit in future exhibits is sure to be seen. It is certain that under the wasteful management of Congress the national debt will be largely augmented during the financial year. Yet we see no evidence of any effort to reduce the debt, and the extravagance which prevails. While it is true that the burden of taxation must be made more onerous than it is at present, many millions of money are being expended to enable the Radicals to control the votes of the negroes in the South. How long will the people of the North, ground down by taxation at they are, encourage a course which not only destroys the industry of one half the country, but wastes vast sums of money in keeping up a military despotism, whose only object seems to be to manipulate the votes of negroes and to distribute the spoils? Is such a game worth the candle?

AN EXCHANGE will say, "out of every dollar the laboring man extracts, about sixty cents is taken indirectly to keep the idle negro, to maintain military despotisms over eleven States, and enrich Abolition officials. This is why our poor men are kept poor, and our laboring men complain of hard times. It is the high prices and high taxes that take their money, and it is the negro Bureau, military despotisms, and Abolition officials, that make the wages high. To get rid of this, Radicalism must be voted out of power."

Senator Wallace's Address. The N. Y. World speaks in very complimentary terms of the able and eloquent address of Senator Wallace, chairman of the Democratic State Committee. When Frank Johnson issued his discreditable and disgraceful manifesto, the N. Y. Tribune and other high-toned radical papers were compelled to denounce both him and it.

A Boston Negro. The telegraph announces that J. C. Hagan, a negro employed in the Boston post office, has been arrested for a crime. It is said that he was a member of the Boston Vigilance Committee, and was arrested for a crime of a heinous and atrocious nature. He was charged with the murder of a white man, and was found guilty by a jury of his peers. He was sentenced to the State Prison for a term of years.

Chamberlain County Nominations. The town meeting of Chamberlain County, N. Y., has just closed. The nominations for the coming year are as follows: For Sheriff, J. C. Hagan; for Justice of the Peace, J. C. Hagan; for Town Clerk, J. C. Hagan. The meeting was held on the 10th of August, and was attended by a large number of the people.

The Great Union Victory in Kentucky.

The party has sunk to a position in which it is compelled to depend upon the negro vote for all future success is not calculated to render the leaders of that monstrous political party particularly amiable. The election in Kentucky, following fast upon that of Tennessee, is a grand and important one. It is a test of the power of the Union party in the South, and a test of the power of the Radical party in the North. The result of the election will be a great one, and will have a great influence upon the course of the country.

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CONSPIRACY.

Starting Official Documents from the Hands of the Government. Alleged Conspiracy to Fabricate Impersonation Testimony. Full Details of the Plot. Terrible Charge Against Congressman Ashley and Butler. Mr. Johnson to be Implicated by Suborned Witnesses in the Lincoln Assassination. Holt's Endorsement of the Informer. The Whole Diabolical Scheme Revealed in a Recent Issue of the Intelligencer.

Mr. President: The application of Charles A. Dunham, having been referred to this office, in the customary order of Executive business, for the examination and advisory action of the Attorney General, it has become my duty, during the indisposition and absence of the Attorney General, to consider the case. In respectfully declining to do so, I have not intended to express any opinion on the merits of the case, but to state that I have no objection to your consideration of the reasons which are set forth in the accompanying report, and to suspend judgment until I shall have been further instructed by your Excellency.

My wife has, I believe, explained to you how Ashley, first through his son Friday, and then through the Rev. Mr. Surratt, endeavored to make known to his wife, aims and purposes, and enlist me, as far as I was able, in the conspiracy. I have, I believe, proved against them by the most irrefragable evidence. I have, I believe, proved against them by the most irrefragable evidence. I have, I believe, proved against them by the most irrefragable evidence.

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